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Cyrtanota maxhowardi sp. nov. from Peru and emendation of
C. caprishensis SEKERKA
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae: Mesomphaliini)

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ABSTRACT. *Cyrtanota maxhowardi* sp. nov. is described and figured from the Cuzco
department of Peru. The name of *Cyrtanota caprishensis* SEKERKA 2007 is emended here to
C. carpishensis.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, new species, emendation, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae,
Cassidinae, Mesomphaliini, *Cyrtanota*, Peru.

Cyrtanota CHEVROLAT, 1836 is a Neotropical genus of mostly big cassids distributed
from Mexico to Argentina having the center of diversity in the Andes, particularly from
Colombia to Peru. Nowadays it contains 62 species and 16 of them (6 endemic) occur
in Peru (BOROWIEC 1999, BOROWIEC & ŚWIĘTOJAŃSKA, 2011). Species without metallic
colour on elytra were recently keyed (BOROWIEC 2007, 2009).

In the material collected during the expedition of Natural History Museum (London)
to Peru in 2009 I found another new species. Its description is given below. The new
species falls into the couplet 10 of BOROWIEC's (2007) key near *C. inspicata* (SPAETH,
1913).

***Cyrtanota maxhowardi* sp. nov.**

Etymology

The species is dedicated to its collectors and my friends Max BARCLAY and Howard
MENDEL.

DIAGNOSIS

It belongs to the group of species without metallic elytra, elytral apex acuminate in both sexes and elytra with isolated spots not forming reticulate pattern. The group comprises four species: *C. deliciosa* (BALY, 1872) from Ecuador, *C. honorata* (BALY, 1869) from Bolivia and Peru, *C. inspicata* (SPAETH, 1913) from Bolivia and *C. steinheili* (WAGENER, 1877) from Colombia and Peru. Of these only *C. inspicata* is similar but differ in much weaker elytral punctation, very short and sparse elytral vestiture and different pattern. *Cyrtonota deliciosa* and *C. honorata* have elytra black with a single spot on each lateral margin and *C. steinheili* has elytra mostly red with black apex and basal spot. *Cyrtonota inspicata* has long elytral vestiture and isolated red spots on black elytra like *C. maxi* but differs in much coarser punctation of elytra, less convex elytra, and narrower body. *Cyrtonota maxhowardi* has punctation of elytra moderate not deeply impressed, postscutellar hump strongly convex with anterior margin concave in lateral view (almost straight in *C. inspicata*). Elytral spots have the same shape and position in both species, however, those in *C. maxhowardi* are much more increased and covering greater part of surface.

DESCRIPTION

Measurements (n = 2): length of body 14.31-14.72 mm (mean: 14.52 mm), width of body: 13.64-13.81 mm (mean: 13.23 mm), length of pronotum: 3.08-3.13 mm (mean: 3.11 mm), width of pronotum: 7.25-7.54 mm (mean: 7.40 mm), length/width of body ratio: 1.07-1.13 (mean: 1.10), width/length of pronotum ratio: 2.35-2.41 (mean: 2.38). Body stout, sub-circular with acuminate apex of elytra in both sexes (Fig. 1).

Pronotum uniformly black. Scutellum black. Elytra black with extensive pale red spots. Each elytron has five spots, three on disc and two on explanate margin. The first spot on disc covers the base of elytra and forms broad oblique band running towards postscutellar hump. The second spot is situated on lateral slope of elytral disc around its midlength and has irregularly circular shape. The third spot forms band stretching behind postscutellar hump along suture towards apical slope; around its midlength is externally emarginated and posteriorly strongly expanded. Spots on explanate margin are situated around first and second third of its length; the first is transverse and the other almost circular, both extend internally to the disc. Ventriles black only three last abdominal sternites with small rust coloured spot on each side. Legs and antennae black, antennomeres 2-4 rust coloured on underside.

Pronotum broad, 2.4 times wider than long, ellipsoidal, widest around midlength. Anterior margin moderately emarginate above head, sides regularly rounded. Disc moderately convex, weakly separated from explanate margin, with impunctate and shiny midline and shallow impression on each side. Explanate margin with impressed line along lateral sides of disc. Whole surface of pronotum dull, micro-reticulate, finely and moderately dense punctate, interspaces 1-3 times wider than the puncture diameter. Each puncture posses short and adherent seta.

Scutellum triangular, smooth and micro-reticulate.

Base of elytra much wider than base of pronotum, humeral angles strongly protruding anterad and broadly rounded. Elytral disc strongly convex and tuberculate

(Fig. 2). Tubercle is high with anterior margin concave and posterior regularly decreasing towards the apex of elytra. Postscutellar impressions shallow. Whole disc irregularly, densely and finely punctate, interspaces approximately 1.0-1.5 times wider than puncture diameter. Punctures shallowly impressed but distinctly gradually coarser towards the base of elytra and the tubercle. Interspaces micro-reticulate, irregular and slightly elevated but not forming reticulation, only those in front of postscutellar tubercle have tendency to form fine striae. Explanate margin broad, in the widest part as wide as 0.7 width of disc, weakly separated from disc by shallow impressed line. Its surface moderately and finely punctate, punctures as coarse as on disc. Interspaces as wide as puncture diameter or narrower, micro-reticulate and slightly elevated but not forming reticulation. Apex of elytral epipleura with few very short setae. Whole surface of elytra moderately pubescent, setae long, erect and white.

Clypeus typical for the genus, strongly elevated, clypeal plate flat, dull with few punctures. Labrum deeply emarginate to 2/5 length. Antennae long with five basal glabrous and shiny segments. Length ratio of segments: 100:47:89:102:91:80:80:76:90:91:148. Second antennomere of half length of the third, fourth nearly as long as the first. Prosternal collar and process typical for the genus without diagnostic characters.

Tarsal claws divergent and appendiculate.

DISTRIBUTION

Peru: Cuzco.



1-2. *Cyrtionota maxhowardi* sp. nov.: 1 – dorsal, 2 – lateral

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype, pinned: 'Peru, Cuzco District | Kosñipata Valley | Cock of the Rock Lodge | W71°32'44.6.";S13°03'21.8" | 20.xi.-15.xii.2009, 1500m | Mendel,H.& Barclay,M. V.L. [white, printed and cardboard label] || BMNH{E} | 2009-126 | General | Collecting [white, printed and cardboard label]' (preserved at the Natural History Museum, London, UK); paratype, glued: same data as holotype (preserved at the Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, Czech Republic). Both specimens provided with red, printed and cardboard label: 'HOLOTYPE [or PARATYPE respectively] | *Cyrtonota* | *maxhowardi* sp. nov. | L. Sekerka des. 2011'.

EMENDATION OF *Cyrtonota caprishensis* SEKERKA 2007

Few years ago I described *Cyrtonota caprishensis* from Peru and named it after its locus typicus – the Carpish Pass in the Huánoco province (SEKERKA 2007). However, by a mistake I shift letters in the species name so the spelling was wrong. Therefore the species name is emended here to *C. carpushensis* according to the Article 32.5.1. (ICZN 1999).

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